

# NOS

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,  
Or the fierce pains not feel  
But how perplexed, alas! is human fate?  
I whom nor avarice, nor pleasures move;  
Yet must myself be made a slave to love.  
*Wolp.*  
NORTH. *n. f.* [norð, Saxon.] The point opposite to the  
fun in the meridian.  
More unconfiant than the wind; who woos  
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;  
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew dropping south.  
*Shakef.*  
The tyrannous breathing of the north,  
Shakes all our buds from blowing.  
*Shakef. Cymb.*  
Fierce Boreas issues forth  
T' invade th' frozen waggon of the north.  
*Dryd.*  
NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.  
This shall be your north border from the great sea to mount  
Hor.  
*Nun. xxxiv. 7.*  
NORTHEAST. *n. f.* [noord-oost, Dutch.] The point between  
the north and east.  
The inferior sea towards the southeast, the Ionian to-  
wards the south, and the Adriatic to the northwest side,  
were commanded by three different nations.  
*Arbutnot.*  
NORTHERLY. *adj.* [from north.] Being towards the north.  
The northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed  
the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects  
of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere.  
*Derham.*  
NORTHERN. *adj.* [from north.] Being in the north.  
Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland.  
*Shakef.*  
If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and then hang it  
up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which  
cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the northern point.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
NORTHEAST. *n. f.* [north and east.] The polestar; the lode-  
star.  
If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there  
were no living near her, she would infect to the northstar.  
*Shakespeare's M. Ad. Ab.*  
NORTHWARD. *adj.* [north and east, Saxon.] Being to-  
wards the north.  
NORTHWARD. } *adv.* [north and east, Saxon.] Towards  
NORTHWARDS. } the north.  
Mistake me not for my complexion,  
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.  
Bring me the fairest creature northward born,  
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,  
And prove whose blood is reddest.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Going northward aloof, as long as they had any doubt of  
being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain.  
*Bacon.*  
Northward beyond the mountains we will go,  
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow.  
*Dryden.*  
A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at  
the north side of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty  
foot southward, not walk twenty foot northward.  
*Locke.*  
NORTHWEST. *n. f.* [north and west.] The point between the  
north and west.  
The bathing places that they may remain under the sun  
until evening, he exposteth unto the summer setting, that is  
northwest.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*  
NORTHWIND. *n. f.* [north and wind.] The wind that blows  
from the north.  
The clouds were fled,  
Driven by a keen northwind.  
*Milton.*  
When the fierce northwind, with his airy forces  
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury.  
*Watts.*  
NOSE. *n. f.* [nase, Saxon.]  
1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent  
and the emunctory of the brain.  
Down with the nose,  
Take the bridge quite away  
Of him that, his particular to forehead,  
Smells from the gen'ral weal.  
*Shakef. Timon of Athens.*  
Nose of Turks and Tartars lips.  
*Shakef. Macbeth.*  
Our decrees,  
Dead to infiction, to themselves are dead;  
And liberty plucks justice by the nose.  
*Sha. M. of Iru.*  
There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat  
longer, or a nose flatter, could not have consisted with such  
a soul.  
*Locke.*  
Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what  
passes under my nose.  
*Pope's Letters.*  
2. The end of any thing.  
The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the nose of  
the bellows, or as a channel in the found board of an organ.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
3. Scent; sagacity.  
We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his  
master.  
*Collier on Envy.*  
4. To lead by the nose. To drag by force: as, a bear by his  
ring. To lead blindly.  
Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,  
Yet he is oft led by the nose with gold.  
*Sho. W. Tale.*

# NOT

In suits which a man doth not understand, it is *not* to  
refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his  
rendaries, else he may be led by the nose.  
*Bacon.*  
That some occult design doth lie  
In bloody cynarctomachy,  
Is plain enough to him that knows,  
How faints lead brothers by the nose.  
*Hastings, p. 1.*  
This is the method of all popular shams, when the in-  
titude are to be led by the noses into a fool's paradise.  
*L. E. J.*  
5. To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. To be med-  
dling with other people's matters; to be a busy body.  
6. To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the affec-  
tions of another.  
To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To scent; to smell.  
Nose him as you go up the stairs.  
*Shakef. Hamlet.*  
2. To face; to oppose.  
To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.  
Adult'rous Anthony  
Gives his potent regiment to a trull  
That noses it against us.  
*Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
NOSEBLEED. *n. f.* [nose and bleed.] A kind of herb.  
NOSEGAY. *n. f.* [nose and gay.] A posie; a bunch of flowers.  
She hath made me four and twenty neseveys for the flowers.  
*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Ariel fought  
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;  
As on the nesevay in her breast reclined,  
He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind.  
*Pope.*  
Get you gone in the country to dress up neseveys for a holy-  
day.  
*Arbutnot's Hish of J. Bal.*  
NOSELESS. *adj.* [from nose.] Wanting a nose; deprived of  
the nose.  
Mangled Myrmidons,  
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him.  
*Sho.*  
NOSESMART. *n. f.* [nose and smart.] The herb cress.  
NOSE. *n. f.* [from nose.] The extremity of a thing; as, the  
nose of a pair of bellows.  
NOSELOGY. *n. f.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diseases.  
NOSOPHETICK. *adj.* [νόσος and πωτικόν.] Producing diseases.  
The qualities of the air are nosopetick; that is, have a  
pow'r of producing diseases.  
*Arbutnot on Air.*  
NOSTRIL. *n. f.* [nose and synl, a hole, Saxon.] The ca-  
vity in the nose.  
Turn then my freshest reputation to  
A favour that may strike the dullest nostril.  
*Shakef.*  
Sinks which the nostrils straight abhor, are not the most  
pernicious.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy nostrils breath'd  
The breath of life.  
*Milton's P. L. b. vii.*  
The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in com-  
munity with the other; so the nostrils are useful both  
for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic  
scent.  
*Morse's Divine Dialogues.*  
NOSTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made pub-  
lic, but remaining in some single hand.  
Very extraordinary, and one of his nostrums, let it be writ  
upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti*; for no  
body ever used it before.  
*Stillington.*  
What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?  
*Pope.*  
NOT. *adv.* [ne auzt, Saxon; niet, Dutch.]  
1. The particle of negation, or refusal.  
If thou be the world's great parent,  
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour  
Thou dost afflict as well the net deceiver,  
As him that doth thy lovely helts despise?  
His countenance likes me not.  
The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had  
made his journey prosperous or not.  
Let each man do as to his fancy seems;  
I wait, not I, till you have better dreams.  
This objection hinders not but that the heroic action an-  
terpreted for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may  
be as well executed now as it was of old.  
Grammar being to teach men not to speak, but to speak  
correctly: where rhetoric is not necessary, grammar may be  
spared.  
This day, be bread and peace my lot;  
All else beneath the sun  
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not.  
And let thy will be done.  
It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.  
Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not.  
NOTABLE. *adj.* [notable, Fr. notabilis, Latin.] Remarkable,  
memorable; observable.  
The success of those wars was too notable to be un-  
known to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glori-  
ously come unto.  
*Sho. W. Tale.*

# NOT

The same is notified in the *notable* places of the dioceses.  
*Witigiste.*  
In the parliament at Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were  
enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enor-  
mities, how much the English colonies were corrupted.  
*Davies on Ireland.*  
Two young men appeared *notable* in strength, excellent in  
beauty, and comely in apparel.  
They bore two or three charges from the horse with *not-*  
able courage, and without being broken.  
*Clarendon.*  
Both armies lay still without any *notable* action, for the  
space of ten days.  
Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for  
one of those *notables* which men of foreign nations record.  
*Addison.*  
Cæsar, whose great sagacity and conduct put his success  
as much out of the power of chance as human reason could  
well do, yet upon occasion of a *notable* experiment, that  
had like to have lost him his whole army at Dyrrachium,  
tells us the power of it in his commentaries.  
*South's Sermon.*  
It is impossible but a man must have first passed this *notable*  
stage, and got his confidence thoroughly debauched and  
hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin.  
*South.*  
2. Careful; bustling; in contempt and irony.  
This absolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the  
fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man  
grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he  
lent for all his goods.  
*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 10.*  
NOTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from notable.] Appearance of business;  
importance. In contempt.  
NOTABLY. *adv.* [from notable.]  
1. Memorably; remarkably.  
This we see *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of  
hedges conduces much to their lasting.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. With consequence; with shew of importance; ironically.  
Mention the king of Spain or Poland, and he talks very  
*notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 105.*  
NOTARIAL. *adj.* [from notary.] Taken by a notary.  
It may be called an authentick writing, though not a pub-  
lick instrument, through want of a notarial evidence.  
*Ayliffe.*  
NOTARY. *n. f.* [notaire, Fr. from notarius, Latin.] An officer  
whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may  
concern the publick.  
There is a declaration made to have that very book, and  
no other set abroad, wherein their present authorized *notaries*  
do write those things fully and only, which being written and  
there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged  
to be their own.  
*Hooker.*  
Go with me to a notary, seal me there  
Your bond.  
*Shakef. M. of Venice.*  
One of those with him, being a notary, made an entry of  
this act.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
So I but your recorder am in this,  
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,  
A ministerial notary; for 'tis  
Not I, but you and fate that make this verse.  
*Donne.*  
They have in each province, intendants and notaries. *Temp.*  
NOTATION. *n. f.* [notetia, Latin.]  
1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as,  
by figures or letters.  
Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain  
notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being  
so described, and that is by degrees and periods.  
*Cocker.*  
2. Meaning; signification.  
A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath  
no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to  
a building.  
*Hammond.*  
Confession, according to the very *notation* of the word,  
imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the  
other of a man's own action; and so is properly the applica-  
tion of a general law, to a particular instance of practice.  
*South's Sermons.*  
NOTCH. *n. f.* [nochia, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in  
any thing.  
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces  
in the margin, of a pyramidal figure apolitely set, and with  
transverse *notches*.  
*Grew's Museum.*  
From his rug the skew'r he takes,  
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes:  
There take my tally of ten thousand pound.  
He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim  
A place in any British name;  
Yet making here a perfect botch,  
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch.  
*Swift.*  
To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hol-  
lows.  
He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he  
scotched him and *notched* him like a carbonado.  
*Shakef.*  
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces,  
cancelled and transversely *notched*.  
*Grew's Museum.*

# NOT

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,  
To him who *notches* sticks at Westminster.  
*Pope.*  
NOTCHWEE'D. *n. f.* [notch and we'd.] An herb called orach.  
NOTE. [for ne note.] May not.  
Ne let him then admire,  
But yield his sense to be too blunt and bafe,  
That note without an hound fine footing trace.  
*Fairy Q.*  
NOTE. *n. f.* [nota, Lat. notte, Fr.]  
1. Mark; token.  
Whoever appertain to the visible body of the church,  
they have also the *notes* of external profession whereby the  
world knoweth what they are.  
*Hobbes, b. iii.*  
2. Notice; heed.  
Give order to my servants that they take  
No *note* at all of our being absent hence.  
*Shakef.*  
I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,  
Worthy the *note*.  
*Shakef. All's well that ends well.*  
3. Reputation; consequence.  
Divers men of *note* have been brought over into England.  
*Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Andronicus and Junia are of *note* among the apostles.  
*Rem. xvi. 7.*  
As for metals, authors of good *note* assure us, that even  
they have been observed to grow.  
*Boyle.*  
4. Reproach; stigma.  
The more to aggravate the *note*,  
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat.  
*Shakef.*  
5. Account; information; intelligence.  
She that from Naples  
Can have no *note*; unless the sun were post,  
The man i'th' moon's too slow.  
*Shakef. Temp.*  
In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little  
place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust,  
that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have  
been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*,  
but the party left to his other means, and in some sort re-  
compens'd for his discovery.  
*Bacon, Essay 49.*  
6. Tune; voice.  
These are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts  
of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds  
are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of  
their souls.  
*Hooker, b. iv.*  
The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*.  
*Milton.*  
I now must change those *notes* to tragick.  
You that can tune your founding strings so well,  
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;  
Once change your *note*, and let your lute report  
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court.  
*Waller.*  
One common *note* on either lyre did strike,  
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike.  
*Dryden.*  
7. Single sound in music.  
From harmony, from heavenly harmony!  
This universal frame began:  
From harmony to harmony;  
Thro' all the compass of the *notes* it ran,  
The diapason closing full in man.  
*Dryden.*  
8. State of being observed.  
Small matters come with great commendation, because  
they are continually in use and in *note*; whereas the occasion  
of any great virtue cometh but on festivals.  
*Bacon.*  
9. Short hint; small paper.  
He will'd me  
In heedfull't reservation to bestow them,  
As *notes* whose faculties inclusive were,  
More than they were in *note*.  
*Shakespeare.*  
In the body's prison so she lies,  
As through the body's windows she must look,  
Her divers pow'rs of sense to exercise,  
By gathering *notes* out of the world's great book.  
*Davies.*  
10. Abbreviation; symbol.  
Contract it into a narrow compass by short *notes* and ab-  
breviations.  
*Baker on Learning.*  
11. A small letter.  
A hollow cane within her hand she brought,  
But in the concave had inclos'd a *note*.  
*Dryden.*  
12. Written paper.  
I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little of-  
fence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons;  
perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make  
use of *notes*, may have added to my disgust.  
*Swift.*  
13. A paper given in confession of a debt.  
His *note* will go farther than my bond.  
*John Bull.*  
14. Explanatory annotation.  
The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and ob-  
scured with illustrations.  
*Felton on the Classics.*  
NOTEBOOK. *n. f.* [note and book.] A book in which notes  
and memorandums are set down.  
Cassius all his faults observ'd;  
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,  
To note into my teeth.  
*Shakespeare. J. Cæsar.*  
To NOTE. *v. a.* [note, Latin; noter, French.]  
1. To